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Trade and development**Contents**

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* A/69/50.

Overall orientation

10.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) is to assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Through its work to promote development-centred globalization, UNCTAD will help to implement the global development agenda and will assist developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, improving the well-being of citizens and addressing the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. In particular, UNCTAD will further enhance its efforts to support the development of Africa across its areas of expertise.

10.2 In order to attain the foregoing objectives, UNCTAD, within its mandate, will:

- (a) Conduct research and analysis on long-standing and emerging trade and development issues;
- (b) Build consensus around efforts to promote policies and strategies conducive to inclusive and sustainable development;
- (c) Support countries in implementing development strategies aimed at integrating into the global trading system and economy and achieving sustainable growth and development.

10.3 ITC will seek to improve the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition. In order to achieve that goal, ITC will focus on the delivery of trade-related technical assistance activities linked to trade intelligence and export development issues.

10.4 In the context of deepening interdependence among all countries, UNCTAD will maintain its unique orientation and commitment to development through these three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all Member States. The Conference will also continue efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through results-based management.

10.5 The programme is guided by the quadrennial sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including the decisions adopted at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Conference and those to be adopted at the fourteenth session, to be held in 2016. UNCTAD remains the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. The Conference is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC is responsible for subprogramme 6.

10.6 As many development challenges are closely interconnected, UNCTAD contributes to effective responses to these challenges through the integrated treatment of trade, finance, investment, technology and sustainable development and the promotion of such an approach for the post-2015 development agenda. Because sustainable and inclusive outcomes in an interdependent world involve collective responses at the multilateral level, UNCTAD is one of the appropriate bodies of the

United Nations system for building consensus around more development-centred globalization, which would lead to faster and more stable growth, economic diversification, sustainable debt management, job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable and inclusive development.

10.7 ITC will address the operational aspects of trade promotion and export development. Its strategic vision is one of fostering inclusive and sustainable growth and development through trade and international business development. Within this context, the strategic challenges of ITC are to strengthen the integration of the business sector into the global economy, improve the performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises, and improve the international competitiveness of enterprises.

10.8 UNCTAD will pursue its subprogrammes in support of the main objective of the programme. Subprogramme 1 examines development strategies in a globalizing world economy and related issues. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 contribute to the building of productive capacity and international competitiveness. Subprogramme 3 and the trade logistics component of subprogramme 4 contribute to the maximization of gains resulting from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations. Subprogramme 5 covers the development strategies of economies in Africa, least developed countries and countries in special situations, including small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. Sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes in coordination and cooperation with subprogramme 5.

10.9 Throughout its programme of work, UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development, and full and productive employment. It will also strengthen its cross-divisional coordination, in particular with respect to training and capacity-building programmes.

10.10 UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals within the framework of a post-2015 development agenda once it has been approved by the General Assembly, especially those related to global partnerships for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, debt, trade, commodities, systemic issues and global economic decision-making, economic cooperation among developing countries, sustainable development and science and technology for development.

10.11 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development; the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development and its follow-up; the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020; the outcomes and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the outcomes and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the World Summit on the Information Society; the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries; and the outcomes of the midterm review of the Almaty Programme of Action in 2008 and the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

Small Island Developing States. UNCTAD will also assist in furthering the implementation of the internationally agreed goals set out in the Doha Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In addition, UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex).

10.12 As a lead agency of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) inter-agency thematic cluster on trade and productive capacity, UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the Aid for Trade initiative; enhance the role of trade and development and interrelated issues in United Nations development assistance plans, such as United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies; undertake joint operations at the country level; and enhance related inter-agency cooperation in system-wide initiatives.

Subprogramme 1

Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective of the Organization: To promote economic policies and strategies at all levels for sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full employment and decent work for all, and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially least developed countries

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development at the national, regional and international levels	(a) (i) Increased number of statements at, inter alia, intergovernmental meetings by policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process (ii) Increased number of citations in the media on the growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policy choices advocated in UNCTAD research (iii) Number of UNCTAD activities, including publications and workshops, that promote South-South cooperation (iv) Increased number of universities and research centres using the services of the UNCTAD Virtual Institute

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| <p>(b) Progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries by fostering better understanding of the interplay between successful development resource mobilization, debt sustainability and effective debt management</p> | <p>(b) (i) Increased number of institutions/ countries having used the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of international and national policy positions and initiatives in the area of debt and development resource mobilization incorporating contributions from UNCTAD</p> |
| <p>(c) Improved access to reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development for decision-making on economic policies and development strategies</p> | <p>(c) Increased number of users of, and countries and territories using, statistical indicators developed and maintained by UNCTAD</p> |
| <p>(d) Improved Palestinian policymaking and institutional capacities, and strengthened international cooperation for alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people and for building an independent Palestinian State</p> | <p>(d) Number of Palestinian development and policy initiatives and institutions responding to UNCTAD research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities</p> |

Strategy

10.13 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development¹ Strategies, will focus on:

- (a) Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence among trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development;
- (b) Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;
- (c) Contributing to research and analysis on:
 - (i) The prospects of and impact on trade and development, at both the national and international levels, resulting from the global economic and financial crisis and its aftermath;
 - (ii) Poverty eradication and an appropriate balance among growth, fairness and social protection;
 - (iii) The post-2015 development agenda, once it has been approved by the General Assembly;
- (d) Supporting developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in their efforts to formulate

development strategies adapted to the challenges of globalization, and continuing to support middle-income countries according to their needs;

(e) Intensifying interaction and communication with Governments, policymakers, universities and think tanks in Member States, including the dissemination of the work of UNCTAD.

10.14 The objective will be pursued through research and policy analysis, consensus-building and technical assistance, including with other international organizations, based on:

(a) Timely and forward-looking research and analysis regarding macroeconomic, debt and development policies, including resource mobilization, taking into account the relevant outcomes of global conferences and summits on development;

(b) The formulation of practical policy options and recommendations for appropriate development strategies, at all levels, to take advantage of the opportunities and meet the challenges of globalization;

(c) The furtherance of consensus-building with regard to macroeconomic and development policies for developing countries;

(d) Support for the development of local teaching and research capacities in developing countries and academic networking;

(e) Technical assistance, training and support for developing countries in building national capacities for effective debt management, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders;

(f) Assistance to developing countries to improve their national statistical capacity in the area of trade and development through advisory, statistical and information services;

(g) Assessment of the prospects of, and the obstacles to, economic development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the provision of effective operational activities, with a view to alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people;

(h) Research and analysis of trends and prospects for South-South integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in the areas of trade, finance, investment and technology.

Subprogramme 2

Investment and enterprise

Objective of the Organization: To ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development through investment and enterprise development for the enhancement of productive capacity-building, industrialization and economic diversification, and job creation in all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and other middle-income countries, according to their needs, and countries with economies in transition

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved ability to address key and emerging issues related to investment and its interaction with official development assistance, trade and regional integration, and promote sustainable development	(a) (i) Increased number of investment stakeholders responding to evaluation surveys and reporting improved capacity to address key issues related to investment (ii) Increased number of statements by Member States indicating that they have implemented policy recommendations and utilized methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of international investment
(b) Enhanced ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in designing and implementing strategies and policies to attract and benefit from investment for sustainable development	(b) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, including investment policy reviews and e-tools, and implementation of strategies, policies and good practices for attracting and benefiting from foreign investment for sustainable development and inclusive growth (ii) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition benefiting from UNCTAD assistance, demonstrating improved performance on the basis of various benchmark indicators, monitored by UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced capacity to address key and emerging issues related to international investment agreements and their development dimension, as well as their formulation and implementation	(c) (i) Increased number of statements by policymakers and other stakeholders in international investment agreements reporting on the sustainable development dimension of those agreements

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| <p>(d) Enhanced understanding of enterprise development issues and ability to boost productive capacity through enterprise development policies aimed at: (i) stimulating enterprise development, particularly that related to small and medium-sized enterprises, entrepreneurship and business linkages; (ii) promoting best practices in corporate social responsibility and accounting; (iii) establishing competitive and well-regulated insurance markets</p> | <p>(ii) Increased sharing of experiences and best practices on key issues relating to the negotiation and implementation of investment treaties among investment stakeholders</p> <p>(d) (i) Increased number of countries using UNCTAD policy measures and tools in the design of policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of their firms</p> <p>(ii) Increased number of countries using guidance and tools developed by UNCTAD in the areas of accounting, enterprise development, insurance, business linkages, e-tourism and corporate reporting</p> |
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Strategy

10.15 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise, will assist all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in designing and implementing policies aimed at enhancing productive capacities, industrialization, economic diversification and job creation and promoting effective progress towards post-2015 sustainable development goals through investment and enterprise development. To that end, the subprogramme will:

- (a) Strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the major source of information on international investment;
- (b) Help developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions related to international investment;
- (c) Support efforts by developing countries, middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition to build productive capacities and internationally competitive firms;
- (d) Provide training and capacity-building programmes.

Subprogramme 3 International trade

Component 1 International trade in goods and services

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries in international trade in order to build more inclusive and sustainable development outcomes

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved understanding of trade policymaking and enhanced national capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, on measures needed to integrate their economies beneficially into the international trading system and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development	(a) (i) Increased number of specific identifiable actions taken by countries and institutions receiving UNCTAD assistance to enhance their participation in regional and multilateral trade agreements, cooperative frameworks and partnerships, including South-South trade negotiations and WTO accession processes (ii) Increased number of specific identifiable actions taken by developing countries to integrate trade, productive capacity, employment and development concerns into their best-fit national trade and services policies
(b) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in trade and trade-related decision-making and in addressing the trade and development impact of non-tariff measures	(b) (i) Increased number of users benefiting from the Trade Analysis and Information System, the World Integrated Trade Solution, the Agriculture Trade Policy Simulation Model, the Transparency in Trade initiative and trade analysis training and research (ii) Number of specific actions taken by Member States, at the national, regional or multilateral levels, aimed at streamlining or harmonizing non-tariff measures in international trade with the assistance of UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to prepare and implement national and regional competition laws and consumer protection regulations	(c) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition establishing or revising and implementing national and/or regional (including South-South) competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks on the basis of the sharing of best practices and peer reviews with regard to the implementation of such policies

- (d) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, to design and implement mutually supportive trade, environment, climate change, sustainable development and creative economy objectives in development strategies at all levels
- (e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade
- (ii) Increased number of countries using the UNCTAD Model Law on Competition and volunteering for peer reviews of competition law and policy
- (d) (i) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition designing and implementing policies, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements with a view to taking advantage of trade and creative economy opportunities and promoting their sustainable development objectives
- (ii) Increased number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition participating in the green economy and other models in the context of sustainable development, including sustainable biotrade and biofuels initiatives
- (e) Number of countries able to assess the impact of trade policy on women and to design and implement trade and complementary policies aimed at maximizing economic opportunities for women

Strategy

10.16 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, through the three pillars of the work of UNCTAD, will promote inclusive and sustainable growth and development and poverty alleviation, based on the international trade in goods, services and commodities, the international trading system and the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will address persistent and emerging development challenges (inter alia, women's economic empowerment, access to decent employment, food security and poverty alleviation) and assess their implications for the development prospects of developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, including at the national policymaking level. It will continue to improve cooperation and enhance synergies with other international organizations and foster the coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of international trade. It will also strengthen the communication and dissemination aspects of its work.

10.17 The subprogramme will focus on:

- (a) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and trends in trade policy and international trade from a development perspective;

- (b) Monitoring and providing information on all forms of protectionism, in cooperation with WTO and other relevant institutions;
- (c) Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to establish negotiating priorities, implement bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements and optimize development gains;
- (d) Monitoring and assessing the evolution of the international trading system and trends from a development perspective;
- (e) Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition prior to, during and in the follow-up to WTO accession;
- (f) Examining ways to improve the utilization of trade preferences;
- (g) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in integrating into the multilateral trading system;
- (h) Assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in increasing their participation in global services production and trade;
- (i) Continuing research and analysis, within its mandate, on the impact of migration and remittances on development;
- (j) Supporting countries in enhancing the contribution of the creative economy to inclusive and sustainable development;
- (k) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in achieving economic diversification and structural transformation, including increased participation in and upscaling of manufacturing and global supply chains;
- (l) Continuing its work on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, while acknowledging that the World Intellectual Property Organization has the lead on intellectual property rights issues within the United Nations system;
- (m) Facilitating economic cooperation among developing countries and South-South trade, including through the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;
- (n) Strengthening analytical capacity for trade policymaking and negotiations, and integrating trade and development concerns into national trade policies that contribute to productive capacity, inclusiveness, the empowerment of women and employment creation, in particular for least developed countries;
- (o) Addressing the trade and development impacts of non-tariff measures, through research and analysis, and partnerships with other related international organizations for the collection of data on trade policy measures and non-tariff measures, and quantifying impacts thereon;
- (p) Promoting the use of effective competition and consumer policies with a view to achieving domestic and international competitiveness and dealing with anti-competitive practices;
- (q) Addressing issues at the interface between trade and environment in the context of fostering sustainable development and resilience to climate change,

including through technology transfer, and seizing trade and investment opportunities related to climate change, the sustainable use of biodiversity, renewable energy and organic agriculture;

(r) Addressing challenges and opportunities of the green economy and other models of the promotion of sustainable development, poverty eradication and resilience to climate change;

(s) Promoting a better understanding among developing countries, in particular least developed countries, of the links among trade, gender and development and of policies and measures aimed at enabling women to derive greater benefit from international trade and at achieving gender equality;

(t) Developing and implementing trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, including through multi-donor programmes such as the Aid for Trade initiative, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

(u) Sharing best practices on partnerships for trade and development that can strengthen the achievement of a post-2015 development agenda, once it has been approved by the General Assembly;

(v) Undertaking research and analysis on public-private partnerships for development.

Component 2

Commodities

Objective of the Organization: To harness development gains and to deal with the trade and development problems of the commodity economy and of commodity dependence

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to address trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation	(a) Increased number of commodity-dependent developing countries adopting policy measures and tools recommended by UNCTAD in designing policies aimed at the diversification of export earnings

Strategy

10.18 Component 2 of subprogramme 3 is under the responsibility of the Special Unit on Commodities. It will contribute to the efforts of developing countries to identify and implement appropriate policies, at all levels, to address the impacts of volatility of commodity prices on them and to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of commodity markets, and will assist developing countries, in particular those in Africa, middle-income countries, countries with economies in transition, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, including with regard to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. The component will continue to play a

key role, with appropriate coordination with other relevant international and regional actors, in:

(a) Addressing the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and the links between international commodity trade and national development, particularly poverty reduction;

(b) Working in the areas of commodities, food security and investment in agriculture, taking into account in particular the special needs of Africa and least developed countries, in cooperation with other relevant organizations;

(c) Continuing work in the area of agricultural commodities to help developing countries achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity, taking into account the needs of small-scale farmers and the empowerment of women and youth;

(d) Continuing work in the area of non-food commodities, in particular minerals, metals and energy products, with a focus on policies and strategies for sustainable resource management;

(e) Assisting commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to:

(i) Develop national commodity strategies, including the mainstreaming of commodity policies into their broad-based national development strategies, including poverty reduction strategies;

(ii) Build supply-side capacities in order to achieve competitiveness;

(iii) Align development policies with the multilateral trading system with a view to participating in, including moving up, global or regional commodity value chains and diversifying commodity sectors;

(iv) Comply with international trade standards, particularly non-tariff measures such as food standards;

(v) Take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets;

(vi) Establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers;

(vii) Develop commodity financing and risk management schemes;

(f) Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and building consensus regarding ways to integrate commodity policies into:

(i) National, regional and international initiatives;

(ii) Trade-related policies and instruments for the resolution of commodity problems;

(iii) Investment and financial policies for the gaining of access to financial resources for commodity-based development.

Subprogramme 4 Technology and logistics

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technologies for inclusive development; to support inclusive growth and development through efficient, resilient and sustainable trade logistics services and transit transport systems; and to promote training and capacity-building programmes for local institutions with a view to enhancing the economic development and competitiveness of developing countries and countries with economies in transition

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Improved efficiency and sustainability of trade logistics of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition	(a) (i) Increased number of specific, identifiable actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to improve trade logistics, such as actions to cut transport and transaction costs; improve effective transit systems, sustainable transport efficiency and connectivity; and establish a supportive legal framework, with the assistance of UNCTAD (ii) Increased number of measures adopted by developing countries and countries with economies in transition using the Automated System for Customs Data to further improve the efficient management of their customs administration, with the assistance of UNCTAD (iii) Increased number of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition having improved trade logistics performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to logistics and business efficiency, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(b) Improved awareness and adoption of national and international policies by developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the area of science, technology and innovation, as well as information and communications technology	(b) (i) Increased number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement programmes aimed at enhancing the contributions of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology to development, with the assistance of UNCTAD

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| | (ii) Increased number of cooperation initiatives among research institutions, academic centres, private and public entities and governmental organizations at the subregional, regional and international levels in the areas of science and technology and information and communications technology, with the assistance of UNCTAD |
| (c) Better understanding, at the national level, of policy options and best practices in science and technology for development and information and communications technologies for development | (c) Increased number of countries benefiting from UNCTAD assistance through capacity-building activities in science and technology for development and information and communications technologies for development |
| (d) Enhanced capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues | (d) Number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen the capacities of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment and related issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance |

Strategy

10.19 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics, will help improve the technological capacity, competitiveness in international trade and overall development of developing countries, especially those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and middle-income countries, according to their needs, and will assist transit developing countries with their special challenges related to designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport infrastructure and services, by:

- (a) Improving trade logistics policies; strengthening transport operations management, systems and connections; and supporting the design and implementation of coherent sustainable freight transport and enhancing transit systems;
- (b) Further addressing the special trade, investment and development needs of landlocked developing countries, including by continuing its support for the effective implementation of the Almaty Ministerial Declaration and the Almaty Programme of Action;
- (c) Assisting in particular small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in the design and implementation of policies suitable to their specific trade logistics challenges;
- (d) Assisting in the development and implementation of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for the facilitation of trade and transport;

(e) Supporting the active participation of developing countries in transport and trade facilitation negotiations;

(f) Conducting research and analysis in the areas of science, technology and innovation as an instrument for supporting national development, local industry (in particular small and medium-sized enterprises) and the competitiveness and export diversification efforts of countries, including through the transfer of technology;

(g) Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 with respect to trade and interrelated issues in the areas of technology and sustainable development;

(h) Carrying out research and technical assistance in the area of information and communications technologies for development, including by contributing to the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communications Technologies for Development and by promoting e-business strategies and legislation;

(i) Contributing to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

(j) Serving as the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(k) Fostering training and capacity-building aimed at policymakers and practitioners in the fields of trade and related areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development; assisting developing countries, within its mandates, in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals; and enhancing the dissemination and communication aspects of its work.

Subprogramme 5

Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective of the Organization: To promote development of national policies and international support measures to build productive capacities for economic development and poverty reduction in Africa, least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies) and to progressively and beneficially integrate them into the global economy

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to promote African economic development	(a) Number of Member States indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
(b) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to address development problems of least developed countries in the global economy, including those in the process of graduation from the list of least developed countries	(b) Number of Member States indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process

(c) Enhanced integration of trade policies and priorities into the national development plans of least developed countries

(c) Number of least developed countries that have made progress in enhancing the integration of trade policies and priorities into their national development plans and have implemented the action matrices of the Enhanced Integrated Framework

(d) Improved capacities of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies to support their economic transformation and resilience-building efforts

(d) Number of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies having benefited from UNCTAD analysis and advisory services and other forms of assistance on achieving structural progress

Strategy

10.20 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, will focus on identifying and promoting understanding of the economic development problems specific to African countries, least developed countries and other countries that it covers. It will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community regarding policy measures that best address those development problems. This involves the identification of new issues and approaches, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation of and the follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and in the programmes of action for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, respectively. The subprogramme will assist African countries in their efforts to successfully achieve economic diversification and structural transformation. It will seek to:

(a) Help landlocked developing countries to mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage by addressing their special needs;

(b) Help small island developing States to enhance their resilience to external shocks and make steady socioeconomic progress possible for most of them;

(c) Instil, throughout UNCTAD, a practice of devoting systematic attention to the problems of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies;

(d) Support African countries in their efforts to enhance intra-African trade by promoting regional integration aimed at achieving sustainable development.

10.21 Research outputs will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training, workshops, lectures and technical assistance activities, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities and raising the awareness of development partners regarding the specific needs of developing countries covered by the subprogramme. The latter will continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including by disseminating its research to relevant policymakers.

10.22 The subprogramme will continue to support the countries that it covers in their efforts to benefit from their respective United Nations statuses and to integrate beneficially into the global economy with a view to reducing poverty and contributing to the graduation prospects of least developed countries. The subprogramme will also develop policy recommendations to support the implementation of smooth transition strategies on the part of countries graduating from the list of least developed countries. Technical cooperation outputs of the subprogramme will be focused on building capacities, including national statistical capacity, as well as on effective participation in and the delivery of trade-related technical assistance in the context of, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative. When appropriate, these activities will be implemented within the framework of the Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity.

10.23 The subprogramme will contribute to the implementation and midterm review of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020. The subprogramme will increase its efforts to disseminate key findings related to least developed countries among those countries and their development partners. It will contribute to the implementation of the successor programme to the Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, to be held in 2014, including the outcomes of their reviews, and other regionally owned partnership programmes such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development. In order to ensure coherence and consistency, the subprogramme will coordinate and cooperate with other subprogrammes on the sectoral work relating to the groups of countries concerned. It will promote efforts to gain analytical insights into the problems faced by other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies through the systematic coverage of such countries in relevant UNCTAD research and technical assistance.

Subprogramme 6

Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective of the Organization: To foster inclusive and sustainable growth and development in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition through trade and international business development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the global economy	(a) (i) Number of male and female clients reporting greater awareness of international trade as a result of ITC support (ii) Number of cases in which trade-related policies and/or strategies and/or regulations have been improved with input from the business sector as a result of ITC support

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| (b) Improved performance of trade support institutions for the benefit of enterprises | (b) Number of institutions reporting improved operational and managerial performance as a result of ITC support |
| (c) Improved international competitiveness of enterprises | (c) (i) Number of enterprises reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support

(ii) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women reporting improved international competitiveness as a result of ITC support

(iii) Number of enterprises having transacted international business as a result of ITC support

(iv) Percentage of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women having transacted international business as result of ITC support |

Strategy

10.24 The International Trade Centre bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme. Its strategic thrust is in line with the mandate entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV), by which the Council recognized the Centre as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the trade promotion and export development field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries. The subprogramme will focus on the implementation of international goals, including those set out in the Millennium Declaration and the agreements on post-2015 development goals, once approved by the General Assembly. It will contribute to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex), and the declarations made at the Fourth High-level Forum on Aid Effectiveness, held in Busan, Republic of Korea, in 2011. The subprogramme will play an important role in furthering the implementation of the WTO ministerial declarations.

10.25 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable small and medium-sized enterprises, including those owned, operated and controlled by women from developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, sub-Saharan Africa, post-conflict States and economies in transition to build their international competitiveness and gain access to new markets. This will be done through: direct enterprise-level support; assistance to strengthen trade support institutions; and support to improve trade-related policies, strategies and the business environment, with input from the business sector. Enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises, will be assisted in integrating into global value chains in both the goods and services sectors.

10.26 In order to achieve this objective, the subprogramme will deliver a wide range of trade-related technical assistance activities, including the provision of trade intelligence to generate greater transparency in trade and capacity-building assistance to enhance the international competitiveness of enterprises. This will be undertaken in a manner that ensures that the gender and environmental dimensions of trade are taken into account and built into the programmes and policies of the subprogramme.

10.27 The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Creating greater awareness of trade issues through advocacy, statistical research and publications, and providing thought leadership through major events;

(b) Trade capacity-building and advisory services for enterprises, trade support institutions and policymakers with a view to integrating the business sector into the global economy and, more important, integrating small and medium-sized enterprises into global value chains.

10.28 During the period 2016-2017, ITC will build on its successes achieved during the previous two bienniums by measuring its accomplishments through additional efforts to evaluate the impacts of its activities.

10.29 Strengthening existing partnerships such as those with other United Nations institutions and the private sector and multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the Chief Executives Board for Coordination cluster on trade and productive capacity and the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries, as well as developing new strategic alliances, will be important to ensure that ITC scales up its delivery and impact.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly
2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
56/210	International Conference on Financing for Development
60/1	2005 World Summit Outcome
62/179	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
62/208	Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development

- 64/222 Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
- 65/280 Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
- 67/223 Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
- 67/226 Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 68/140 Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
- 68/199 International trade and development
- 68/200 Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
- 68/204 Follow-up to the International Conference on Financing for Development
- 68/219 Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
- 68/226 Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
- 68/230 South-South cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

- TD/386 Plan of Action
- TD/387 Bangkok Declaration: Global Dialogue and Dynamic Engagement
- TD/412 Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its eleventh session
- TD/442 Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
- TD/B (S-XXIII)/7 Agreed outcome of the midterm review
- TD/500/Add.1 Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

- | | |
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| 66/188 | Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets |
| 67/86 | Assistance to the Palestinian people |
| 67/217 | Towards a New International Economic Order |
| 68/201 | International financial system and development |
| 68/202 | External debt sustainability and development |

Subprogramme 3
International trade

General Assembly resolutions

- | | |
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| 57/253 | World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| 66/197 | Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development |
| 66/288 | The future we want |
| 68/203 | Commodities |

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 60/252 | World Summit on the Information Society |
| 68/198 | Information and communications technologies for development |
| 68/220 | Science, technology and innovation for development |

Economic and Social Council resolutions

- | | |
|--------|---|
| 2012/5 | Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society |
| 2012/6 | Science and technology for development |

Subprogramme 5**Africa, least developed countries and special programmes***General Assembly resolutions*

- 58/201 Almaty Programme of Action: Addressing the Special Needs of Landlocked Developing Countries within a New Global Framework for Transit Transport Cooperation for Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries
- 65/2 Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 67/221 Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
- 67/222 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
- 68/18 Graduation of countries from the least developed country category
- 68/224 Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries
- 68/225 Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
- 68/238 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Subprogramme 6**Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development***General Assembly resolutions*

- 2297 (XXII) International Trade Centre
- 64/222 Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
- 67/227 South-South cooperation

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

TD/386 Plan of Action

TD/500 Add.1 Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and
Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate

World Trade Organization resolutions and decisions

WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1 Ministerial Declaration

WT/MIN(05)/DEC Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration

WT/MIN(11)/W/2 Elements for Political Guidance

WT/MIN(13)/DEC Bali Ministerial Declaration

WTO/MIN(13)/36 Agreement on Trade Facilitation

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Item 134 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2016-2017**Part two: biennial programme plan****Programme 11
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* A/69/50.



Overall orientation

11.1 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the subsidiary organ of the General Assembly responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the mandate of the Programme in its decision 19/1, containing the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the General Assembly subsequently endorsing a strengthened role of UNEP in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 in 1997, and in its resolutions 53/242 in 1999 and 67/213 in 2012.

11.2 The objective of the United Nations Environment Programme over the period from 2014 to 2017 is to catalyse a transition towards low-carbon, low-emission, resource-efficient and equitable development based on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations and the attainment of global environmental goals. The UNEP strategy to achieve that objective rests on its ability to catalyse change among Member States in their efforts to achieve progress on environmental issues. To that end, UNEP will continue its leadership role in the United Nations system and with other partners on environmental matters, reflecting General Assembly resolution 67/213. That will entail promoting coherence in the United Nations system on environmental matters in order to ensure a coordinated approach across the United Nations system that reduces fragmentation and increases efficiency and effectiveness. UNEP will strengthen its leadership in key United Nations coordination bodies and lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment to maximize the potential for environmentally sound development.

11.3 UNEP will strengthen its use of strategic partnerships with Member States, other stakeholders and entities within the United Nations system to catalyse transformational change and leverage impact, significantly larger than what UNEP could achieve operating on its own. A primary vehicle for unlocking the additional value of the United Nations system is to invest in partnerships within that system. Strengthening partnerships must also include major groups, as they are a key contributor to the implementation of environmental commitments. Relevant stakeholders will be engaged in new mechanisms that promote transparency based on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions. UNEP will include all major groups whose actions affect, or are affected by, an environmental issue engaged through their relevant global, regional or national networks. UNEP will scale up the use of norms, methods and tools harnessing the potential of both the United Nations and major groups. It will also redefine its relationships with UNEP national committees¹ to make best use of them in reaching out at the national level and ensuring that UNEP's services and products are accessible and used by others.

¹ Thirty-six UNEP national committees have been set up in accordance with Governing Council decision 13/33 of 1985, in which the Council authorized the establishment of national environmental committees to support the activities of UNEP.

11.4 At the heart of the UNEP strategy are objectives of greater efficiency, transparency and the use of performance information for improved management decision-making. UNEP will take into account recommendations for the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the United Nations on development in developing countries in line with General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. UNEP will pay particular attention to ways in which it can leverage further impact through development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system. Capacity-building and the facilitation of technology development and sharing in countries underpin the delivery of all UNEP support to countries in line with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. The Programme also embeds the integration of gender and ensures that environmental aspects of sustainable development take into account economic and social considerations. In implementing Governing Council decision 23/11 on gender equality in the field of the environment, UNEP continues to ensure integration of gender perspectives into policy documents and project design and implementation.

11.5 UNEP support to countries for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication is one of the important tools for achieving sustainable development. UNEP will strengthen its cooperation with the International Labour Organization, in conformity with paragraph 62 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). Work will also be undertaken to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations system to address the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product that take into consideration environmental sustainability to better inform policy decisions.

11.6 UNEP will deliver its work within seven priority areas for the biennium 2016-2017:

- (a) Climate change;
- (b) Disasters and conflicts;
- (c) Ecosystem management;
- (d) Environmental governance;
- (e) Chemicals and waste;
- (f) Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production;
- (g) Environment under review.

11.7 *Climate change.* Within the framework of the United Nations approach to climate change, UNEP will work with Member States and other partners, including the private sector, to: (a) build the resilience of countries to climate change through ecosystem-based and other supporting adaptation approaches; (b) promote the transfer and use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for low-emission development; and (c) support planning and implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of national and subnational energy policies, support for low-emission development, cleaner energy technologies, public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and

vehicles, adaptation to climate change and forests are key areas needing attention. UNEP will achieve that by conducting scientific assessments; providing policy, planning and legislative advice; integrating gender-related considerations and use of gender-sensitive indicators into project planning and capacity-building processes; facilitating access to finance; undertaking pilot interventions and promoting the integration of these approaches through national development; fostering climate change outreach and awareness-raising; knowledge sharing through climate change networks; and supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

11.8 *Disasters and conflicts.* As a part of United Nations system-wide strategies for natural and man-made disaster risk reduction and preparedness, crisis response and recovery, UNEP will build national capacity to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management to: (a) reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters and bring in the environmental dimension in support of other United Nations entities' conflict prevention mandates; and (b) support sustainable recovery from natural and man-made disasters. The subprogramme will integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of risk management. UNEP will provide environmental risk and impact assessments, policy guidance, institutional support, training and services to countries to enhance cooperation on environmental issues, and pilot new approaches to natural resource management. In doing so, UNEP will seek to catalyse action and upscaling by partners working with countries on risk reduction, relief and recovery, including United Nations humanitarian operations, as requested by the Governing Council in its decision 26/15.

11.9 *Ecosystem management.* With a view to mainstreaming the ecosystem approach in policymaking and implementation processes, assisting the reversal of ecosystem degradation and addressing the challenge of food security and water quality, UNEP seeks to promote proper management of biodiversity, particularly at the ecosystem level. UNEP will catalyse the maintenance of natural capital and the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems. It aims to enable integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to improve the resilience and productivity of interdependent landscapes and their associated ecosystems and species. UNEP will: (a) promote integrated land and water management approaches that help to strengthen and restore the resilience and productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems, thereby maintaining natural ecological processes that support food production systems and maintain water quantity and quality; (b) promote the management of coasts and marine systems to ensure that ecosystem services are restored or maintained; and (c) help to strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystems, including transboundary ones, at the request of all concerned countries. The aim is to enable countries to sustain ecosystem services for human well-being and biodiversity for present and future generations, taking into account the need to integrate gender perspectives, recognize and respect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as well as equitable social development and inclusion. That will be done in consultation with secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and will include support to countries in creating the enabling environment for the implementation of

ecosystem and biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, paying particular attention to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. UNEP will also support requests from countries to integrate biodiversity values into national development planning and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.

11.10 *Environmental governance.* UNEP will improve coherence and synergy in environmental governance in collaboration with other United Nations agencies by: (a) providing support to the United Nations system and entities of multilateral environmental agreements, taking advantage of United Nations coordination mechanisms to increase coordination of actions on environmental policies and programmes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements; (b) helping countries to strengthen their environmental institutions and laws and implement their national environmental policies upon their request, ensuring the integration of gender perspectives; and (c) helping to increase the integration of environmental sustainability into national and regional policies and plans, based on demand from countries while taking into account gender perspectives. A key area of work is support to countries in developing and reporting on the environmental aspects of the sustainable development goals. UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface in carrying out this work. It will facilitate increased participation of stakeholders as appropriate in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice along the lines of Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.

11.11 *Chemicals and waste.* As a part of system-wide efforts by the United Nations and in close collaboration with those involved in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariats of the other multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste, UNEP will work to lessen the environmental and human health impacts of chemicals and waste. It will enhance its work to support countries to increase their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including e-waste, to help countries to achieve by 2020 sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. UNEP will do so by helping countries to improve the regulatory and institutional framework for the sound management of chemicals. That will include servicing and strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process adopted in Dubai in 2006 and supporting the evolution and implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste. The subprogramme will work for the entry into force and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It will also continue efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination in the cluster of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements at the national level. UNEP will also keep under review the trends in the production, use and release of chemicals and waste to identify issues of concern and catalyse sound management actions, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships that address them.

11.12 *Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.* UNEP will promote government policy reform, changes in private sector management practices, and increased consumer awareness (taking into consideration gender differences) as a means to reduce the impact of economic growth on resource depletion and environmental degradation. Following the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of the 10-year framework of programmes

on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP, which was designated the secretariat of the 10-year framework, will prioritize its support for this work. It will also improve understanding of the opportunities and challenges and costs and benefits of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It will support countries willing to engage in such a transition to design the appropriate policy mix and share experiences, best practices and knowledge. UNEP will work with its network of partners to: (a) strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making, and support governments, cities and other local authorities in designing and implementing tools and policies to increase resource efficiency, including sustainable consumption and production and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; (b) promote the application of life-cycle and environmental management approaches to improve resource efficiency in sectoral policymaking and in business and financial operations along global value chains, using public-private partnerships as a key delivery mechanism; and (c) promote the adoption of consumption-related policies and tools by public institutions and private organizations, and increase consumer awareness of more sustainable lifestyles. UNEP will provide guidance and support to interested stakeholders, including business and industry and other major groups, to develop strategies that are supportive of national and sectoral policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.

11.13 *Environment under review.* Keeping the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and providing early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the general public is one of the core mandates of UNEP. The Programme aims to enhance integrated assessment, interpretation and coherence of environmental, economic and social information to assess the environment, identify emerging issues and contribute data to track progress towards environmental sustainability, including targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to facilitate global policymaking. The global environmental goals used in the Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5) will continue to serve as a basis for assessing the state of the environment and the Global Gender and Environment Outlook for providing the relevant gender data and indicators. UNEP will support capacity-building efforts in developing countries that commit to environmental monitoring and commit to post-environmental data and information on public platforms in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UNEP aims to increase participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes, including the generation, analysis, packaging, availability and dissemination of integrative environmental information.

11.14 UNEP regional offices, liaison offices and country offices will play a prominent role in coordinating UNEP delivery of the programme of work at the regional, subregional and country levels, and use partnerships to achieve impact and upscale efforts. While each of the UNEP subprogrammes is presented separately, the organization's objectives will be met by ensuring that the synergies between the subprogrammes are harnessed in a way that leverages the best possible impact. For instance, the principles and approaches underpinning subprogrammes such as ecosystem management and climate change will inform the work conducted under disasters and conflicts, to ensure that relevant tools and approaches developed within those subprogrammes are applied in countries that are vulnerable to or

affected by disasters and conflicts. Similarly, UNEP will seek synergies with its work on marine systems under subprogramme 3, Ecosystem management, and its work on land-based sources of pollution handled under subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste. The work of UNEP under subprogramme 6, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, will contribute to energy efficiency work under subprogrammes 1 and 3, Climate change and Ecosystem management, by reducing use of natural resources, and to subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste, through responsible production and waste minimization. There will also be close collaboration between the work of UNEP on alternatives to certain ozone-depleting substances and energy efficiency, through coordinated efforts under subprogrammes 5 and 1, Chemicals and waste and Climate change. Similarly, subprogramme 4, Environmental governance, will complement the work of all other subprogrammes.

Subprogramme 1 **Climate change**

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission strategies for sustainable development and human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Adaptation approaches, including an ecosystem-based approach, are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts	(a) (i) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that implement ecosystem-based and other supporting site-based adaptation initiatives (ii) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based adaptation and other adaptation approaches into sectoral and national development strategies ²
(b) Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development	(b) (i) Increased percentage of renewable energy in the global energy mix (ii) Increased percentage of countries meeting energy efficiency standards for specific sectors supported by UNEP

² The steps to measure progress are: (a) entry points in sectoral and national development strategies for integrating adaptation are identified and the case for integration made; (b) evidence and information for integrating adaptation into a sectoral or national development strategy are generated; (c) options for integrating adaptation into sectoral and national development strategies are assessed and discussed with stakeholders; (d) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are submitted for endorsement and adoption; and (e) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are adopted by government.

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| <p>(c) Transformative REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches are developed and implemented by developing countries that aim to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and bring about multiple benefits for biodiversity and livelihoods</p> | <p>(iii) Increased number of implemented programmes/projects by countries on transfer of advanced technologies in the area of renewable energy or energy efficiency with the assistance of UNEP</p> <p>(iv) Increase in the number of policies and actions taken by countries to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and other climate pollutants as a result of UNEP-led public-private partnership initiatives</p> <p>(v) Increase in climate finance invested for clean energy as a result of UNEP engagement</p> |
| <p>(c) Increase in number and percentage of countries that have progressed both steps in their development and implementation of REDD-plus strategies; step 1 national REDD-plus readiness plan approved; step 2 national or subnational climate change strategies recognize investments based on REDD-plus as a means for transformation³</p> | |

Strategy

11.15 Responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to strengthen countries' ability to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission strategies for sustainable development and human well-being by: (a) promoting development and use of climate science for policymaking and informing the climate change negotiation process; (b) facilitating access to and supporting capacity-building efforts for finance for climate resilience, energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies; (c) fostering climate change awareness and education; (d) supporting development and implementation of policies, plans and climate actions in countries, upon their request, in the form of pilots that can be scaled up through partner organizations; (e) sharing lessons and information on climate technologies and approaches through networks; and (f) supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and implementation of related country commitments.

11.16 The subprogramme is shaped by decisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and complements the Convention's work, while being guided by sound science, particularly from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. UNEP seeks a regional balance in the delivery of the subprogramme, taking into consideration vulnerabilities to climate change and

³ The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) has developed a results-based monitoring framework. These indicators form the basis for measurement of this indicator to ensure coherence with the Programme's monitoring framework.

countries' needs to ensure that the capacity of countries is strengthened to respond to climate change challenges. Outreach will foster greater understanding of climate change, ensuring that countries have access to climate change information, lessons learned and successful project examples. UNEP will work through partnerships with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat and other convention secretariats, the rest of the United Nations system and other institutions with the following strategy:

(a) UNEP will support countries, in particular developing countries, to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to the impacts of climate change by strengthening national institutional capacities and supporting national efforts to incorporate adaptation approaches, including ecosystem-based adaptation approaches into development planning and policymaking. UNEP will conduct, upon request, vulnerability and impact assessments, deliver economic analyses of climate change impacts and adaptation options and scientific and policy-related information, identify best practices, provide adaptation planning and policy development support, facilitate countries' access to finance, build readiness to deploy funding effectively and strengthen its outreach. Efforts will be made to ensure that the ecosystem-based approach takes into consideration biodiversity considerations in consultation with the secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, taking into account Aichi Biodiversity Target 10. Pilot demonstrations that accelerate learning in reducing vulnerability to climate change will be used to scale up successful approaches through partnerships to leverage impact. UNEP will also assist countries to meet their national climate change adaptation planning and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The scientific work will complement the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. UNEP will support the development of the Intergovernmental Panel's assessments, special reports and their outreach. While the main focus of the UNEP adaptation programme remains ecosystem-based adaptation, ecosystem-based adaptation is most usefully applied as an integral component of a range of adaptation strategies. Therefore, UNEP will engage with partners working on the full range of adaptation approaches with other organizations with complementary expertise;

(b) UNEP will facilitate the move to low-emission development pathways and the implementation of green economy strategies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication by helping countries to overcome financial, institutional and regulatory barriers to the uptake of renewable energy technologies and the adoption of energy efficiency measures in transport, buildings, manufacturing and appliances. UNEP will build technical skills and knowledge of policy options in the clean energy sector and help countries to develop mechanisms, strategies and policies that reduce costs and risks for financial actors in climate change mitigation investments. UNEP will strengthen the scientific basis for informed decision-making; conduct technology and resource assessments; share knowledge about technology and policy options; support mitigation planning and policy development; facilitate access to finance and work with innovative financing mechanisms; build readiness to deploy funding effectively; and strengthen outreach to facilitate access to relevant climate change information. UNEP will also assist countries with climate change mitigation planning and reporting obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change;

(c) In support of the Cancún agreements reached in December 2010 under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, UNEP will work with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and other partners and in coordination with relevant conventions, including the secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements across the three major forested regions worldwide to support the development of national REDD-plus strategies and finance approaches. The UN-REDD programme is a collaborative partnership of FAO, UNDP and UNEP that supports countries on the implementation of REDD-plus.⁴ The work of UNEP on REDD-plus is aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by generating funding that communities can use to improve sustainable management of forests, strengthen the role of conservation, shift the forest sector to alternative development pathways, and support the conservation of biological diversity and livelihoods. UNEP will support high-level political dialogues relating to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on Biological Diversity processes, support stakeholders in achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, and engage with the private sector to discuss REDD-plus as an instrument for climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable development and biodiversity conservation. Strengthening the scientific basis for decision-making and improving outreach are key pillars in this strategy. UNEP will support the development of national REDD-plus strategies and the implementation of readiness programmes, and develop tools and guidance on identifying and contributing to environmental and social objectives. UNEP will conduct scientific assessments; provide policy, planning and legislative advice; integrate gender-related considerations and use of gender-sensitive indicators into planning and capacity-building processes; facilitate access to finance; undertake pilot interventions; promote the integration of these approaches through national development; foster climate change outreach and awareness-raising; and share knowledge through climate change networks.

⁴ UN-REDD work is divided among the agencies based on comparative advantages with UNEP focusing on REDD-plus, ecosystem services, biodiversity and green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. REDD-plus includes five activities as defined in the Cancún Agreements: (a) reducing emissions from deforestation; (b) reducing emissions from forest degradation; (c) conservation of forest carbon stocks; (d) sustainable management of forests; and (e) enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

Subprogramme 2

Disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition within countries to the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental degradation to protect human well-being from the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters is improved	(a) (i) Percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that progress at least one step in four of six categories in the country capacity framework⁵ for natural resource and environmental management (ii) Increase in the number of United Nations policies, programmes and training courses on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management based on UNEP reports and inputs
(b) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts is improved	(b) (i) Percentage of countries affected by natural and/or man-made disasters that progress at least one step in four of six categories in the country capacity framework for natural resource and environmental management, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in the percentage of national recovery plans that prioritize environment and natural resource management needs based on UNEP assistance

Strategy

11.17 The responsibility for the leadership of the disasters and conflicts subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. UNEP aims to help countries affected by, or vulnerable to, natural and man-made disasters to integrate environmental risks and opportunities in national development plans and post-crisis recovery programmes in order to contribute to more equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. Synergies will

⁵ UNEP will measure progress in achieving the expected accomplishments using a composite indicator based on a country capacity framework. This framework, which is based on 15 years of experience in some 50 countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, allows for the measurement of progress in six categories of capacity for environmental and natural resource management at the national level: (a) access to information and availability of data, (b) policy and planning, (c) laws, (d) institutions, (e) implementation and enforcement capacity, and (f) public participation in decision-making. In each of the six categories, there are several steps that reflect a gradual expansion of capacity.

be leveraged from UNEP work on biodiversity and ecosystem services and climate change adaptation. UNEP will integrate gender perspectives in project design and use gender-sensitive indicators to contribute to the knowledge on sex and age-differentiated impacts of natural and man-made disasters to influence policymaking processes.

11.18 Within existing mandates of UNEP, including Governing Council decision 26/15, and without duplicating efforts of other organizations responsible for crisis response or risk reduction, UNEP will work through strategic partnerships to support countries in addressing the environmental causes and consequences of natural and man-made disasters, as follows:

(a) UNEP will provide early warning and risk assessments, policy guidance and training to enable requesting governments to use sustainable natural resource management to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters. In particular, UNEP will demonstrate the role that improved ecosystem management can play in achieving risk reduction, vulnerability reduction and local resilience. UNEP will catalyse uptake by countries and United Nations partners of an ecosystem-based approach to disaster risk reduction. The Programme will help stakeholders to use the environment as a platform for cooperation in order to reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters. UNEP will leverage impact through partnerships in the United Nations system and the broader international community, which are critical to extending its capacity and upscaling results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practice into their own policy and planning processes, including the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, the World Bank and others;

(b) UNEP will also provide environmental expertise for emergency response and crisis recovery operations at the subregional, national and subnational levels, upon request from Governments directly or through mechanisms such as humanitarian response clusters, early recovery programmes, and post-crisis needs assessments. UNEP will assess acute environmental risks from natural and man-made disasters, and provide early warning to minimize any adverse impacts on human life (taking into consideration sex and age-differentiated impacts) and the environment, integrate environmental considerations into relief and recovery programmes, and design and technically support environmental clean-up and ecosystem restoration operations carried out by partners. With the United Nations country teams and other partners, UNEP will provide, upon request by Governments, policy guidance and assistance in developing and implementing legislative and institutional frameworks for sustainable natural resource and environmental management at national and subregional levels to support economic recovery and the creation of green jobs in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. UNEP will, when requested, help stakeholders use the environment as a platform for cooperation in the context of recovery and reconstruction. The strong partnerships established over the past 15 years with key humanitarian, development and peace and security actors will serve as the cornerstone of UNEP's approach, ensuring not only that environmental considerations are integrated into the support provided to crisis-affected countries, but also that results are sustained and upscaled. Key partners include the Advisory Group on Environmental Emergencies (AGEE), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, UNDP, the Peacebuilding Commission, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Field Support and others.

Subprogramme 3 Ecosystem management

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition to the integration of the conservation and management of land, water and living resources to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased	(a) (i) Increase in percentage of countries integrating the ecosystem approach into sector-based natural resource management, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in the ratio of river basins where the ecosystem approach is approved by governing bodies, or under implementation by parties, to the total number of river basins in countries assisted by UNEP (iii) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that are improving their water quality framework based on the International Water Quality Guidelines (iv) Increase in percentage area managed with an ecosystem approach over the total area covered by countries with the assistance of UNEP (v) Increase in percentage area by country or by group of countries that share transboundary ecosystems, on land-based and watershed ecosystem restoration that are assisted by UNEP
(b) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to sustain ecosystem services from coastal and marine systems is increased	(b) (i) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce marine litter in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce untreated wastewater in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP

- (iii) Increase in percentage of regional seas⁶ where the ecosystem approach is under implementation by parties, with the assistance of UNEP
- (iv) Increase in percentage of area covered by an ecosystem-based management plan over the total area covered by countries, with the assistance of UNEP
- (c) Services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting, and the implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem-related multilateral environmental agreements
 - (c) (i) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that integrate priority ecosystem services into their national accounting processes
 - (ii) Percentage of countries that have, with the assistance of UNEP, revised at least one of their environmental policy frameworks and one of their development plans to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services⁷

Strategy

11.19 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. In applying the 12 principles of the ecosystem management approach enunciated in the Convention on Biological Diversity, UNEP aims to catalyse understanding and use by countries of the approach that integrates the management of land, water and living resources. The aim is to conserve biodiversity, integrate the value of natural capital in decision-making and restore or sustain ecosystem services for the food security and improved water quality essential for sustainable development and poverty reduction. The integration of communities, indigenous people, gender perspectives and use of gender-sensitive indicators at the project level is key for UNEP. UNEP will ensure complementarity with its work on ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

⁶ More than 143 countries participate in 13 regional seas programmes established under the auspices of UNEP: Black Sea, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, Eastern Africa, South Asian Seas, Inter-agency Plan of Action for the Region Covered by the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) Sea Area, Mediterranean, North-East Pacific, North-West Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, South-East Pacific, Pacific, and Western Africa. Six of these programmes are directly administered by UNEP. There are five regional seas programmes that have not been established under the auspices of UNEP.

⁷ Different countries would have different needs and priorities, building on what is already in place. In some countries the focus and support might be on agricultural policies, in others energy policies, and in still others, development plans.

11.20 Ensuring a regional balance, UNEP will work with the secretariats of biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, and through long-term partnerships with the United Nations system and other key partners, to leverage impact and support countries to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, as follows:

(a) UNEP will enhance the use of an ecosystem approach within planning, management and decision-making frameworks that affect biodiversity and provision of services from terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. UNEP will contribute to the challenge of feeding a growing global population in a sustainable manner and improve water quality while promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, conservation of biodiversity and related ecosystems and governance reforms that enable participatory, cross-sectoral approaches to maintain biodiversity, ecosystem services and productivity of landscapes and interdependent ecosystems. Emphasis will be given to conserving biodiversity and maintaining the ecosystem services important for human well-being and provisioning, especially food security and water quality. Attention will also be given to equity issues, including access and benefit-sharing, taking into consideration varying gender roles on how vulnerable and disadvantaged communities could be compensated or rewarded. UNEP will support the upscaling of ecosystem management tools and methodologies to attain sectoral goals, tailoring innovative approaches to specific sectors to enable integration of an ecosystem approach into their planning processes;

(b) UNEP will also support countries in implementing ecosystem-based management to restore or sustain marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystem services, particularly food provisioning. UNEP work that will cut across national maritime boundaries is dependent on requests from the concerned countries. That will include managing human activities negatively impacting coastal and marine ecosystems, particularly coral reefs and mangroves, with attention to the dynamic relationship between land-based activities and the marine environment. UNEP will assist countries and regional bodies in customizing and applying ecosystem management through piloting, learning and transferring of good practices across different ecosystem contexts. UNEP will also support countries in adopting broader management reforms, involving gender-sensitive participatory approaches and private-public partnerships to restore or maintain marine and coastal ecosystem services and their associated biodiversity. Attention will be given to the growing pressures from climate change, coastal development, resource extraction and pollution. UNEP will build upon successful programmes and structures, such as the Regional Seas Conventions and Action Plans and the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities. Demonstration projects will catalyse the uptake and integration of the approach, targeting specific sectors, including water, fisheries and agriculture;

(c) UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface at the global, regional and national levels and provide leadership in the work of the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES), in collaboration with relevant bodies. UNEP will also assist countries in creating the necessary institutional, legal and policy conditions to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services into their development planning, decision-making, accounting and budgetary processes. That will involve the economic valuation of ecosystems and biodiversity in conjunction with the standard system of national accounts to provide better measures of economic performance and mainstreaming of natural capital in national development plans and programmes in line with countries'

biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreement commitments, particularly the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Assistance will be provided to countries, upon request, to find innovative ways of financing and to create favourable policy and institutional conditions for access and benefit-sharing, in support of the Nagoya Protocol. UNEP will work to ensure that the ecosystem approach is integrated into development planning, demonstrating to countries the value of ecosystem services, and encourage countries to increase their national budget allocation to manage ecosystems sustainably. Upon request, UNEP will assist countries in introducing macroeconomic indicators that incorporate ecosystem considerations. UNEP will assist countries in meeting their planning and reporting obligations under biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, engaging with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat to ensure UNEP support to countries to implement the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, in coordination with the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements.

Subprogramme 4

Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen synergies and coherence in environmental governance in order to facilitate a transition towards environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) The United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies, respecting the mandate of each entity, demonstrate increasing coherence and synergy of actions on environmental issues	(a) (i) Increase in the number of joint initiatives to address environmental issues in a coordinated manner in the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies as a result of UNEP efforts (ii) Increase in the number of collaborative arrangements with the secretariats of selected multilateral environmental agreements that result in increased coherence and synergy between the UNEP programme of work and the programmes of work of those secretariats (iii) Increase in the number of policy instruments or action plans adopted by Governments and United Nations bodies pursuant to the post-2015 development framework, if and when agreed by the General Assembly, including the sustainable development goals that incorporate environmental objectives

(b) The capacity of countries to develop and enforce laws and strengthen institutions to achieve internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals and comply with related obligations is enhanced

(c) Countries increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into national and regional development policies and plans

(iv) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies implementing emissions reduction strategies and/or environment management systems

(v) Increase in the number of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice that are referred to in policy documents of other United Nations agencies and bodies

(b) (i) Increase in the number of legal and institutional measures taken by countries to enforce the rule of law and improve the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals, with the assistance of UNEP

(ii) Increase in the number of countries that undertake a review of, and adopt recommendations for, enhanced compliance with, and enforcement of, international environmental obligations, with the assistance of UNEP at the request of those countries

(iii) Increase in the number of initiatives and partnerships of major groups and stakeholders in support of the development and implementation of national and international environmental law, with the assistance of UNEP

(c) (i) Increase in the number of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners

(ii) Increase in the number of countries that increase by at least one level in the UNEP result measurement framework for assessing public sector engagement in strengthening and applying financial planning instruments for pro-poor growth

and environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support⁸

(iii) Increase in the number of policies and plans from subregional and regional forums that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support

Strategy

11.21 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. Decisions of the Governing Council on international environmental governance and the outcomes of the deliberations on the institutional framework on sustainable development at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development define the direction of the subprogramme, particularly to reinforce UNEP efforts to strengthen environmental governance at all levels and formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment. The subprogramme aims to support coherent international decision-making processes on the environment, support development and implementation of environmental law, norms and standards, strengthen relevant institutions, and mainstream environmental sustainability in regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes, including through engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies. In addition to partnerships within the United Nations system, there will be strong cooperation with the governing bodies and secretariats of other intergovernmental bodies and processes. Integration of gender perspectives and use of gender-sensitive indicators will be integral to this subprogramme.

11.22 UNEP will work with the secretariats of relevant multilateral environmental agreements, other partners in the United Nations system and elsewhere with the following strategy:

(a) To support coherent international decision-making processes for environmental governance, the UNEP secretariat will assist the United Nations Environment Assembly of UNEP in promoting international cooperation in the field of the environment and set the global environmental agenda. UNEP will enhance

⁸ Level 1: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors do not identify and/or support strengthening of public sector budgeting process to enable tracking of pro-poor environmentally sustainable budgeting and expenditures. Level 2: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors support and commission public expenditure reviews/Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (PER/CPEIRs) with support from the Poverty-Environment Initiative. Mid-level professionals of Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors seek high-level support for endorsement of recommendations and elaboration and application of budget guidelines for pro-poor and sustainable environmental development at the national and/or subnational levels. Level 3: Revised budget mechanism/guidelines elaborated based on PER/CPEIRs recommendations. Senior Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sector decision makers endorse revised budget guidelines and proceed with formal application. Level 4: Executive/Legislature endorse application of pro-poor and sustainable environmental development budget guidelines/measures, staff are trained, and measures taken to apply new budget procedures. Level 5: Sustained annual allocations by Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors for pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development at either the national or subnational levels.

cooperation and coordination across the United Nations system and among global and regional multilateral environmental agreements, and between UNEP and those agreements, to support their implementation. UNEP will lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment, which will strengthen coherence in international policymaking. UNEP, with relevant multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and partners, will conduct an assessment of how the multilateral system supports the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, including the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. This assessment will include consideration of how UNEP can strengthen its support for the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements. At the inter-agency level, UNEP will provide support and policy inputs on environmental governance, including on thematic environmental issues, in the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination and other inter-agency forums. UNEP will use the Environment Management Group to promote coherent policies and joint action on the part of all organizations and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats;

(b) To catalyse international efforts that facilitate implementation of internationally agreed objectives and goals, UNEP will support the development and implementation of international environmental law, norms and standards, in particular those addressing the goals, targets and commitments from United Nations processes, the post-2015 development framework, if and when agreed, and that provide the framework for supporting effective institutions and governance systems. With other United Nations partners, UNEP will support efforts of Governments to develop and enforce environmental laws, and comply with relevant international environmental standards and obligations, including through legal technical assistance, training and other legal capacity-building activities. Strategic direction in this respect comes from the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV), adopted through Governing Council decision 25/11 on environmental law, and decision 27/9 on advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability. The latter introduces a new emphasis on promoting the environmental aspect of the rule of law and requires UNEP to take the lead in the United Nations. UNEP will also contribute to improving public participation in decision-making at the global, regional, subregional and national levels by promoting the active gender-balanced participation of stakeholders in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, and the application of the Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters, adopted by the Governing Council in the annex to its decision SS.XI/5 A, and through decision 27/2;

(c) To support countries in mainstreaming environmental sustainability into their regional, subregional and national environmental governance processes, policies and plans, UNEP will support regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental forums in addressing environmental and sustainable development issues, including those of a transboundary nature, and catalyse support from partners in the implementation of their programmes of action. UNEP, including through the UNEP-UNDP Poverty-Environment Initiative, will support Governments in mainstreaming environmental issues into their development planning processes and in incorporating environmental considerations and related gender-related perspectives into common country assessments, United Nations Development

Assistance Partnerships/Frameworks (UNDAP/UNDAF) and related implementation programmes through partnerships with relevant United Nations institutions in support of the initiative known as One UN, carried out in pilot countries. UNEP will help to ensure the coherence of UNEP and United Nations activities through United Nations country teams and regional coordination structures such as the United Nations Development Group regional teams and the regional coordination mechanisms, placing attention on inter-agency cooperation.

Subprogramme 5

Chemicals and waste

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition among countries to the sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize impacts on the environment and human health

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to soundly manage chemicals and waste, including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements	(a) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the adoption of policies and regulatory frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (ii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the use of economic and market-based incentives and business policies and practices that promote the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP (iii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP reporting the use of industry reporting schemes that promote the sound take-up of chemicals and waste
(b) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(b) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority chemical issues, towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP

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- (ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority chemical issues, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
 - (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority chemical issues under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
- (c) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound waste management and the related multilateral environmental agreements
- (c) (i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority waste issues towards the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP
 - (ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority waste issues, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP
 - (iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority waste issues under the waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP
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Strategy

11.23 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to catalyse action towards the sound management of chemicals and waste, taking into account gender-differentiated and socially differentiated impacts. UNEP will use multi-stakeholder partnerships to scale up the use of tools and guidelines, improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste management in health and other sectors and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning chemicals and waste management. Key partners are the chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and organizations participating in the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, a partnership with United Nations agencies, the World Bank and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. UNEP will also leverage impact through its work with the Global Environment Facility. The strategy of UNEP is threefold:

(a) UNEP will strengthen institutional capacities and policy instruments, including regulatory frameworks, needed for the sound management of chemicals and waste towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the implementation of the chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. UNEP will facilitate chemicals management, as appropriate, through secretariat support for the Strategic Approach. UNEP will also provide the secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury during the interim period prior to its entry into force and support Governments towards its ratification, entry into force and implementation. This subprogramme will be coordinated with the Environmental governance subprogramme to realize synergies among the agreed chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. At the national level, UNEP will, upon request, support countries in catalysing interministerial and multi-stakeholder engagement in order to achieve coherent and effective regulatory, voluntary and market-based policies that address sound chemicals management and the obligations of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, integrating them into national policies, programmes and strategies. UNEP will promote multilateral and bilateral support, addressing sound chemicals and waste management, including through development planning processes;

(b) UNEP will support requesting countries in assessing and managing chemical risks. It will bring emerging issues for the sound management of chemicals to the attention of the international community. Priority actions will be supported through the development and demonstration of scientific and technical knowledge, a global outlook and tools for sound chemicals management. UNEP will keep under review trends in chemicals production, handling, movement, use, release and disposal in order to determine the environmental, health and socioeconomic impacts, gender and socially differentiated impacts and raise awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will help to develop countries' capacities to use scientific advice and guidelines and demonstrate chemicals risk assessment and management, including for chemicals listed in relevant multilateral environmental agreements, such as lead and cadmium. Activities will be coordinated with the secretariats of the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements to ensure assistance to countries in implementing those treaties, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other supporting international programmes such as the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA);⁹

(c) UNEP will bring emerging issues for the sound management of wastes to the attention of the international community and support national, regional and global efforts to minimize waste generation and manage remaining wastes using environmentally sound means, ensuring synergy with UNEP work on chemicals. UNEP will take advantage of its competencies gained in the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production to boost resource recovery from wastes. Priority actions will focus on the development and demonstration of the use of scientific and technical knowledge and tools for sound waste

⁹ The sound management of chemicals in agriculture and other land-based activities is part of the Global Programme of Action. UNEP works with the Global Partnership on Nutrient Management as a response to the nutrient challenge, that is, how to reduce the amount of excess nutrients in the global environment consistent with global development.

management. That involves keeping under review the trends in waste production, handling, movement and disposal to determine the environmental, health and socioeconomic impacts, and raising awareness of emerging issues. UNEP will work with the secretariat of the Basel Convention and its regional centres and partnerships to develop countries' capacity to use advice and guidelines on waste management towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and to implement waste-related multilateral environmental agreements. UNEP will develop methods and tools to build capacities, identify priorities for action and to evaluate progress towards sound waste management.

Subprogramme 6

Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Objective of the Organization: To promote and assist efforts towards patterns in which goods and services are increasingly produced, processed and consumed in a sustainable way in order to reduce environmental impact and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of human well-being

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Cross-sectoral scientific assessments, research, and tools for sustainable consumption and production and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication developed, shared and applied by policymakers, including in urban practices	(a) (i) Increase in the number of UNEP-supported regional, national and local institutions that progress in the development and integration of the green economy, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools, into their policies (ii) Increase in the number of references to UNEP resource efficiency assessments and reports in policy and strategic documents by global and regional forums, national institutions, business organizations and academia
(b) Uptake of sustainable consumption and production and green economy instruments and management practices in sectoral policies and in business and financial operations across global supply chains is increased, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication	(b) Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress on their improved management practices and use of more resource-efficient tools and instruments in sectoral policies, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners
(c) Enabling conditions for promoting more sustainable consumption choices and lifestyles are enhanced	(c) (i) Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress in the development and use of tools conducive of more sustainable consumption patterns, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners

- (ii) Increase in the number of projects initiated by stakeholders to promote more sustainable consumption lifestyles that are catalysed by UNEP

Strategy

11.24 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. UNEP aims to support countries and other stakeholders in implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote changes in unsustainable patterns of consumption and production to make the transition to more inclusive and resource-efficient societies.

11.25 The subprogramme has long-term experience in delivering across and within specific sectors through global multi-stakeholder partnerships and partnerships within the United Nations system, which will be strengthened to scale up results. Key to the subprogramme is the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production, adopted at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, with five initial programmes operational. UNEP will continue the Partnership for Action on Green Economy, together with other United Nations agencies, to provide knowledge and best practices on green economy and offer technical assistance and capacity-building to interested countries and stakeholders in implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. The scientific foundations of the subprogramme will be strengthened through the findings of the International Resource Panel. Gender perspectives will be addressed in design and implementation of projects with the use of gender-sensitive indicators.

11.26 The strategy of UNEP is threefold:

- (a) UNEP, upon request, will scale up its assistance to Governments and other public institutions at the global, regional, national and subnational levels — taking into account their specifications and priorities — in developing green economy policies and practices in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication and promote sustainable consumption and production. Using the International Resource Panel, UNEP will provide countries with scientific analysis of material flows, resource pressures and impacts in order to facilitate informed decision-making. It will support the delivery of the 10-year framework of programmes, for which UNEP is serving as secretariat with the support of the national focal points of the 10-year framework, and through the Global Sustainable Consumption and Production Clearinghouse. Capacities at the national, regional and city levels will be developed to put in place enabling policy and economic instruments that promote resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. That will include national economic assessments, guidance on fiscal and trade policies, market-based and legislative instruments, and national sustainable consumption and production action plans, as well as related capacity-building and technical assistance to support their implementation and demonstrate the benefits of accelerating the transition towards more resource-efficient societies;

(b) UNEP will strengthen its work to advance sustainability at the sectoral level and within and across the entire supply chain of services and manufactured goods. To promote resource efficiency in the management practices of the business and financial community and small and medium-sized companies, UNEP will bring its scientific assessment work to the business sector, design and build capacity on tools to promote the uptake of cleaner production and eco-innovation practices and new business models, share knowledge of environmentally sustainable technologies and best practices, and support corporate social responsibility and sustainability reporting. Mutually supportive policy tools, instruments and business strategies will be developed for high impact sectors. Targeted sectors include construction, food and agriculture, tourism and related industries dependent on natural resources. The banking, investment and insurance sectors will also be targeted through the UNEP Finance Initiative. UNEP will engage with partners to provide benchmarking that helps to elaborate voluntary or regulatory international norms and standards and tests and demonstrates the benefits of synergistic public and private sector approaches and efficient, clean and safe production methods. It will build on the work of others, stimulating cooperation between business and academia. Activities will contribute to the delivery of the 10-year framework of programmes as relevant;

(c) UNEP aims to develop favourable policy and business conditions that allow for more sustainable lifestyles. Key drivers of behavioural change will be identified to assist decision makers in assessing the impact of regulations on consumers' choices, including economic instruments and pricing. UNEP will strengthen capacities of public institutions in developing policy measures to stimulate the demand for more sustainable products, in particular sustainable public procurement and supporting infrastructure that allow for sustainable lifestyles. Accessible, reliable, verifiable and life-cycle approaches based on sustainability information by market suppliers will enable easy, practical and sustainable choice by consumers. UNEP will support the use of life-cycle-based sustainable product information tools such as eco-labelling and certification for consumers and market supply chain actors, building on and making more accessible the methodologies and recommendations produced under the life-cycle initiative of UNEP and the Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry. That will notably be done through the UNEP contribution to the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable lifestyles and education, sustainable procurement and consumer information.

11.27 The subprogramme complements the work of UNEP in other subprogrammes, on subjects such as energy efficiency, transport, building and manufacturing (subprogramme 1); agriculture, biodiversity valuation and ecosystem services (subprogramme 3); and waste management objectives (subprogramme 5).

Subprogramme 7

Environment under review

Objective of the Organization: To empower stakeholders in their policymaking and decision-making by providing scientific information and knowledge and keeping the world environment under review

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Global, regional and national policymaking is facilitated by environmental information made available on open platforms	(a) (i) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy (ii) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy (iii) The level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms is measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information (iv) Increase in the number of United Nations inter-agency initiatives and external partnerships catalysed by UNEP that contribute scientifically credible and policy-relevant environmental data and indicators to UNEP assessment processes
(b) Global, regional and national assessment processes and policy planning are informed by emerging environmental issues	(b) Increase in the number of stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge the uptake in assessment and policy development processes of scenarios and early warning on emerging environmental issues identified by UNEP
(c) The capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge, including data related to gender aspects, is enhanced	(c) (i) Increase in the number of countries that take the lead in generating, analysing, managing and using environmental information in comparable formats and with a focus on gender-sensitive tools, and making the information and knowledge available to the public and policymakers, as a result of UNEP intervention

(ii) Increase in the number of countries making available credible, nationally generated data and access to country-specific environmental information in comparable formats on public platforms

(iii) Increased number of major groups and stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge their involvement in the generation of, access to and use of environmental information available on public platforms

Strategy

11.28 The responsibility for the leadership of the subprogramme rests with the Director of the Division of Early Warning and Assessment. UNEP aims to review the state of the global environment to help to ensure that emerging environmental problems of international significance are prioritized and receive consideration by Governments. UNEP will produce scientifically credible knowledge on the status and trends of the global environment, and contextualize it within the paradigm of sustainable development. UNEP will routinely update the status and trends of key environmental indicators, early warning information on emerging issues and policy-relevant environmental assessments, and support countries in generating environmental knowledge in order to inform decision-making. The comparative advantage of UNEP in influencing policy will be realized by means of contributions to intergovernmental platforms and mechanisms through, inter alia, the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, the International Resource Panel and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and through its convening power within the United Nations family, including the multilateral environmental agreements. This subprogramme will ensure the coherence of assessments carried out across all other UNEP subprogrammes. UNEP will work with partners active in environmental information, communication and policy such as scientific bodies and with the multilateral environmental agreement secretariats and sister United Nations agencies, among others, to implement the following strategy:

(a) UNEP will work to facilitate policymaking at the global, regional and national levels through the development of integrated assessments that provide sound science as a basis for decision-making. UNEP will develop tools and methods to enable integration of environmental, economic and social information. Scientific credibility and policy relevance are essential to UNEP integrated assessments. Internationally agreed environmental goals will be utilized to assess the state of the environment. For instance, UNEP will work with the Convention on Biological Diversity secretariat to identify how to analyse progress against the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. UNEP will seek complementarity and avoid duplication with other major environmental assessments and Global Environment Facility priority-setting processes. Collaboration with policymakers is critical to understanding their perspectives; it is considered in the assessments and ensures utility of assessment findings. UNEP will use cutting-edge information and

communication technologies to widen access to its information base, enhance the efficiency of, and engage broad stakeholder participation in, assessment processes and their outcomes. Scientific information from this subprogramme will be used to enhance implementation of the Environmental governance subprogramme;

(b) UNEP will provide scenarios on environmental trends by identifying data available in different localities and filling information gaps to provide early warning of emerging problems. That will comprise the development and consolidation of scientific approaches for the identification of critical thresholds and emerging issues. It will include outreach and awareness-raising in which knowledge generated is customized for a range of stakeholders, including United Nations agencies and targeted external stakeholders based on the issue, its locality and relevance to particular groups;

(c) UNEP will provide countries with policy advice and technical support to increase their ability to generate, access and analyse integrated environmental information, and continue to partner with relevant United Nations agencies, think tanks, scientific and academic institutions to improve the quality and utility of scientific information and knowledge generated at the national, subregional and regional levels. From the Global Gender and Environment Outlook to be launched in 2016, UNEP will provide information on gender and environmental management for utilization by its stakeholders in policymaking and implementation. UNEP will improve access to information for improved decision-making at the global, regional and national levels, in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. The participation of major groups and stakeholders in information needs assessments, generation and collection of data and information will be facilitated at the national and local levels. UNEP will draw on the expertise and networks of its partners, including developed and developing countries and organizations that are maintaining regional, national and thematic environmental information systems, to identify data gaps and build the capacity of stakeholders to better access, generate and use information in shaping decisions towards an equitable and sustainable development pathway.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
53/242	Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
55/2	United Nations Millennium Declaration
55/198	Enhancing complementarities among international instruments related to environment and sustainable development

- 57/2 United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development
- 57/144 Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit
- 60/1 2005 World Summit Outcome
- 60/142 Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People
- 62/98 Non-legally binding instrument on all types of forests
- 65/2 Outcome document of the High-level Review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
- 66/288 The future we want
- 67/226 Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
- 67/251 Change of the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
- 67/293 Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)
- 67/294 New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
- 68/130 Policies and programmes involving youth
- 68/135 Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
- 68/210 Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 68/215 Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 68/220 Science, technology and innovation for development
- 68/223 Culture and sustainable development
- 68/234 Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners

- 68/238 Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decisions

- 19/1 Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme
- 20/17 Views of the Governing Council on the report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
- SS.VI/1 Malmö Ministerial Declaration
- SS.VII/5 Enhancing civil society engagement in the work of the United Nations Environment Programme
- 22/7 Engaging business and industry
- 22/18 Civil society
- III: Long-term strategy for sport and the environment
- SS.VIII/1 Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
- SS.X/2 Sustainable development of the Arctic region
- 23/10 Poverty and the environment
- 23/11 Gender equality in the field of the environment
- 24/6 Small island developing States
- 25/6 Long-term strategy on engagement and involvement of young people in environmental issues
- 25/9 South-South cooperation in achieving sustainable development
- 25/16 Support to Africa in environmental management and protection
- 27/2 Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
- 27/11 State of the environment and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to meeting substantive environmental challenges
- 27/13 Proposed medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 and biennial programme of work and budget for 2014-2015

Subprogramme 1

Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

- 67/208 International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
- 67/215 Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy

- 68/212 Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Governing Council decisions

- 22/3 Climate and atmosphere
 I: Adaptation to climate change
 II: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
 27/10 Climate Technology Centre and Network

**Subprogramme 2
 Disasters and conflicts**

General Assembly resolutions

- 53/242 Report of the Secretary-General on environment and human settlements
 63/137 Strengthening emergency relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and prevention in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
 63/217 Natural disasters and vulnerability
 68/36 Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
 68/99 Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
 68/102 Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
 68/103 International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
 68/206 Oil slick on Lebanese shores
 68/211 International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Governing Council decisions

- 22/1 Early warning, assessment and monitoring
 IV: Post-conflict environmental assessments
 V: Environment in the Occupied Palestinian Territories
 22/8 Further improvement of environmental emergency prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation
 SS.XI/2 United Nations Environment Programme support for Haiti: strengthening environmental response in Haiti
 23/7 Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster

- 23/11 Gender equality in the field of the environment (para. 10)
- 25/12 Environmental situation in the Gaza Strip
- 26/15 Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness

Subprogramme 3
Ecosystem management

General Assembly resolutions

- 58/217 International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 64/198 Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
- 67/205 Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
- 68/70 Oceans and the law of the sea
- 68/71 Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
- 68/205 World Wildlife Day
- 68/209 Agricultural technology for development
- 68/213 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 68/214 Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
- 68/216 Harmony with Nature
- 68/217 Sustainable mountain development
- 68/231 International Year of Pulses, 2016
- 68/232 World Soil Day and International Year of Soils
- 68/233 Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Governing Council decisions

- 20/25 Freshwater
- 21/28 Further development and strengthening of regional seas programmes: promoting the conservation and sustainable use of the marine and coastal environment, building partnerships and establishing linkages with multilateral environmental agreements
- 21/29 Establishment of a regional seas programme for the Central-East Pacific region

- 22/1 Early warning, assessment and monitoring
 II: Global assessment of the state of the marine environment
 III: World Conservation Monitoring Centre
- 22/2 Water
 II: Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities
 III: Regional Seas Programme
 IV: Coral reefs
 V: Marine safety and protection of the marine environment from accidental pollution
- 22/5 Enhancing the role of the United Nations Environment Programme on forest-related issues
- 24/16 Updated water policy and strategy of the United Nations Environment Programme
 A: Freshwater
 B: Coasts, oceans and islands
- 26/14 Global Environment Monitoring System Water Programme
- 26/16 Promoting South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development
- 27/3 International water quality guidelines for ecosystems
- 27/4 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
- 27/6 Oceans

Subprogramme 4

Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

- 59/237 United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development
- 64/201 United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
- 67/7 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
- 67/10 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
- 67/13 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization
- 67/14 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization

- 67/249 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
- 67/302 Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
- 67/303 Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
- 68/213 Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 68/214 Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

Governing Council decisions

- 20/18 Environmental conventions
- 21/1 Land degradation: support for the implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
- 21/8 Biosafety
- 21/23 Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law for the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
- 21/27 Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
- SS.VII/1 International environmental governance
- SS.VII/4 Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
- 22/17 Governance and law
 - I: Follow-up to General Assembly resolution 57/251 on the report of the seventh special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council/Global Ministerial Environment Forum
 - II: Implementation of the Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law by the First Decade of the Twenty-first Century (Montevideo Programme III)
- SS.VIII/1 Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
 - II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme

- SS.XI/5 Environmental law
- A. Guidelines for the Development of National Legislation on
 Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in
 Environmental Matters
- B. Guidelines for the Development of Domestic Legislation on
 Liability, Response Action and Compensation for Damage Caused
 by Activities Dangerous to the Environment
- SS.XII/3 International environmental governance
- 24/11 Intensified environmental education for achieving policy goals and
 targets
- 25/11 Environmental law
- I. Fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of
 Environmental Law
- 27/5 Coordination across the United Nations system, including the
 Environment Management Group
- 27/9 Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental
 sustainability

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals and waste

General Assembly resolutions

- 68/73 Effects of atomic radiation
- 68/208 Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of
 environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical
 munitions dumped at sea
- 68/218 The role of the international community in averting the radiation
 threat in Central Asia

Governing Council decisions

- SS.IX/1 Strategic approach to international chemicals management
- SS.XII/4 Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes
- SS.XII/5 Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and
 wastes cluster
- 24/4 Prevention of illegal international trade
- 25/5 Chemicals management, including mercury
- 27/12 Chemicals and waste management

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/190 Global Code of Ethics for Tourism
- 67/223 Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
- 68/207 Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

Governing Council decisions

- 20/29 Policy and advisory services of the United Nations Environment Programme in key areas of economics, trade and financial services
- 21/14 Trade and environment
- 27/7 Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production
- 27/8 Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

General Assembly resolutions

- 60/47 Question of Antarctica
- 67/113 International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
- 68/215 Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (paras. 10 and 11)

Governing Council decisions

- 22/1 Early warning, assessment and monitoring
- SS.VIII/1 Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
- II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
- SS.X/5 Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
- SS.XII/6 World environmental situation

- 24/1 Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international
environmental governance
- III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations
Environment Programme
- 24/11 Intensified environmental education for achieving policy goals and
targets